pres has been small.

Novel WAT TO RAISE THE WIND .- A few weeks since, as a young lady and gentleman, the former residing in the upper part of the City and the latter at States Island, were returning from the Opera, they were followed closely by a boy apparently about 15 years of age. At first they took no notice of the lad, but his boldness in walking very near to them, passbut his boldness in walking very near to them, placing, then falling back, and repassing them, at length attracted the attention of the lady, who remarked the matter to her companion. The two still walked on, when, upon passing through. Tenth-st., the boy suddenly rushed past them, and running up where some new buildings were being erected, threw him self suddenly upon the ground and commenced beat-ing his head violently against a heap of bowlders. The lady was frightened, but her friend calmed he fears, remarking that the boy was probably insane, and had escaped from his keeper. They still continned through the above-named street toward Fifth av., remarking the singular actions of the boy, and speculating upon the damage his cranium had re-seived from being brought in collision with a heap of paving stones, when, in a few minutes, the lad again ame brushing by them as if nothing had occurred. The gentleman soon after parted with the lady at her residence, and immediately started after the boy, following him several blocks, when, in Sixth-av., near Fourteenth-st., the lad suddenly turned about, and ranning up to the gentleman, caught him by the arm, exclaiming at the same time in an agitated tone of

"For God's sake, tell me the name of that girl." The gentleman asked him what he wanted to know

for, when the boy replied: "It may be the means of saving one life."

"But I cannot see how it will benefit you?" said "Stranger things than that have happened," re-

turned the boy.

The gentleman then inquired why he beat his head against the paving-stones, but the only reply of the

other was "O that long-lost voice—that long-lost voice!"

Mr. --- then told him he had a mind to give him in charge of a policeman. "O no! don't do that," piteously said the lad.

"But why do you not go to the Station-house and and eleep, if you have no home !" said Mr. —
"Ah!" said the boy, with a sigh, "I have said the boy, with a sigh, " I have been to several of the Station-houses for lodging, and they

know me there; but then they put me in cells with grated doors, and lock me in among drunken Irish-men—and I hate the Irish, any way." You must be a Know-Nothing," said Mr. -

"I am that," replied the lad.

"What is your name?"

"George Washington Howard," replied the boy; "and I am not ashamed of that name either." Again the boy caught Mr. - by the arm

"I have a great deal to tell you, but I cannot say what I want to here; there are too many ears about. Tell me your place of business, and I will come and see you.

Mr. --- gave him his address, and the next day Howard made his appearance; but upon meeting his new acquaintance, said:

I cannot tell you what I would here; there are tee many cars about. I'll write what I want to say. Away went Howard, but he returned in the course of an hour with a letter, which he handed to Mr. ----

In the letter Howard stated that he was born in Poilsdelphia, from which place he went with his father, mother and sister to New-Orleans. His father and himself were engaged in a theater in that place, when the whole family took sick with the yel low fever. He was sent to the hospital, where he recovered, but, upon coming out, found that his mother had died, and that his father and sister had returned to Philadelphia. Shortly after, he learned that his father had again married, when he made preparations to return to Philadelphia. By dint of sch hard work he made his way to Philadelphia, where he found that his father had but lately died. He then went to reside with his step-mother and sister, but the former treated him so cruelly that he left her roof, with the intention of making a living, and of providing a home for himself and sister. He came to New-York, and engaged in selting newspapers. Having saved some little money, he went after his sis ter, but found that his step-mother had left Philadel phia, taking his sister with her, but where he could not ascertain.

Mr. - having finished reading the letter, on tered into conversation with Howard concerning his business, mode of living, &c. At length Howard started to leave the store, but upon reaching the door he requested Mr. —— to loan him five dollars to set him up in business. He wanted to buy some books, papers, &c., and said he would return two shillings very Saturday night until the amount was paid. After a few minutes thought, Mr. --- loaned the

As Howard left the store he turned to Mr. and with much spirit said, "Hang me, if that girl's name ain't Julia Howard."

Two weeks have elapsed, and Mr. Howard has not yet turned up; and of course the whole performance is supposed to be no more than a shrewd dodge to raise five dollars.

DANGER OF GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.
Sin: On the 10th inst. I addressed a letter, of which the following is a copy, (as near as I can recollect,) to the Mayor of this City. Having failed to awaken

justice, humanity, or protection in the magistrate. I

to the Mayor of this City. Having failed to awaken justice, humanity, or protection in the magistrate, I beg you to publish the letter:

To Jacob A Wissersell, Mayor of New-York City-Sir-Wyork, and Swe other families, reside under one root, south side of Fifty-fourth-at, between Fifth and Sixth-wa, the bouse being ball on that portion of the lot next to Fifty-thirds, which is now being opened by a contractor named McGrin or McGrean, who has put up a sharty in the rea and within a few yards of cur residence, for the use of a blacksmith, which cit isself is dangerous—our bouse being a slightly built frame. In this blacksmith's shop keep of powder are stored every night, when they crease to work. A few days since, a blacksmith, named Hanica, at work in said sharty, regardless of a quantity of powder which was placed within arm's lenuth of him, was himself blown through the shed, laccrating his flesh dreaffully. He was taken to the Hospital; his name is Hanica.

Notwithstending our remonstrances with the persons engaged in this business, the sharty has been rebuilt, and blacksmithing and storage of powder continued to the jeopardy of several lives. I satisface Capt. Maynard, of the Nineteenth Wards Pollee, personally of the above facts; but he informed me that he could do nothing in the premises, having no jurisdiction in such mattera; that it was the business of the Fire Wardens or the Mayar. What answer would be make had I informed him that an essassion stood at my door? Now. Sicon behalf of other families as well as my own, I appeal to you for protection of our lives, which are in such danger. It would be, I respectfully submit, poor consolation to the survivors of those families to see the words, "Awful Catastrophe in Fifty-Worths," "printed in bold type on our City journals, with sonessaical, trumpery report of a Coroner's inquest, slightly censuring (painful mockeys), the conduct of the contractor, and ending with what must be cossolatory to some of our fellow-citizent, justing the conduct of the contractor,

"iand."

We swait with great anxiety your action upon this outrageous tampering with our lives.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully. P. O'DEA.

We can inderse the above statement. Two days ago we saw two kegs of powder lying uncovered un der a tree within a few feet of where the blacksmith was at work, and within 50 feet of the dwelling mentioned. If police officers are not authorized to sieze powder under such circumstances, it is time they were; and it is time that we had a Mayor who will send some one to look after such a flagrant exposure of the lives of women and children, when he receives information, as in the above case, from a respectable citizen, who has something else to do besides coming in his working hours to the Mayor's office, or running about to look up the Fire Wardens, to beg of them to save him from the danger of being blown into the air by the accidental or mischievous firing of a storehouse of powder, kept in a blacksmith-shep directly under his bedroom window.

ARREST OF AN ADVERTISING SWINDLER .-- On Mon day night officers O'Brien and Tracy, of the Reserve Corps, arrested Thomas J. Dowden, a young man about thirty years of age, who stands charged with baving collected large amounts from a great many different firms in this City, due as advertising to the

various newspaper and printing establishments of New-York, and appropriating the same to his own use. Some \$300 due Mr. Young, of The Albica newspaper for advertising, it is said, has been collected by Dowden on the representation that he was the collecter of Mr. Young and appropriated to his own benefit. Twenty dollars due to The Freeman's Journal were also collected by him and pocketed; \$100 or more, it is said, he collected of those indebted to Mr. Coddington, keeper of a livery stable and riding school at No. 50 Watts st. Messrs. Wellington & Abbott, No. 158 Pearl-st., also lose \$33 50 by the same operation, and perhaos huntreds of others in New-York have been defrauded in a similar manner by Dowden. He has been locked up in the Tombs, and those who have been losers as above described would do well to call at the office of the Chief of Police and see the soner.

NEWS FROM LAKE SUPERIOR.

From the Sout Ste. Marte Journal of Nov. 4.

STRIKE ON THE CANAL.—On Wednesday last there was something of a turn-out among the canal laborers, who paraded the streets with music and banners, and enjoyed themselves exceedingly, to all appearance. They had the usual complaint of great iojustice done them by the Canal Company, and if half of their alleged grievances were well founded, the men have not been very well treated.

In the first place, some of them have had their pay kept back since some time in September, and they fear it is a plan of the Company to keep them here all winter. In the second place, they assert that a notice was posted up that their wages would be reduced after the lat list, from \$25 to \$20 per month. All this they looked upon as in very bad taste, and refused to work. Owing to this and the very bad weather, very little has been done for three days past on the canal, and unless more conciliatory measures are adopted with their men, just as the winter-like weather is setting in, the work will not progress so fast as has been expected.

Covers Suppress.—Cet. 23, by propeller Globe.

fast as has been expected.

COPPER SHIPMENTS.—Oct. 23, by propeller Globe

Tast as has been expected.

Copper Shipments.—Oct. 23, by propeller Globe, from the Minnesota mine, 73 masses weighing 27 tans, 1,939 lb, and 62 bbls., weighing 20 tans, 472 lb. North American mine, 24 masses, weighing 5 tans, 664 lb, and 13 bbls. weighing 3 tans, 1,800 lb. North American mine, 27 masses weighing 45 tans, 1,682 lb. Chiff mine, 57 masses weighing 25 tans, 635 lb.

Great Snow Storm.—A sesson of beautiful Indian summer weather was suddenly concluded on the last day of October, since which time we have had a series of rain and snow storms of the severest kind. There was quite a body of snow on the ground yesterday and to-day, the weather having grown colder, and sleighing is passable. The ground was frozen last night bard enough to bear horses, but a bright sun to day and an easterly wind will soon dissipate the frost, and we shall have two or three weeks, in all probability, of "fair sailing" before the close of navigation.

navigation.

COFFER DAM BROKEN IN.—We regret to learn that the outside coffer dam, at the head of the canal, broke in on Wednesday last, carrying away some 73 yards of earth in less time than we have been in mentioning the fact. Had it not been for another a little below, acting as a kind of guard lock, the water would have caused great destruction on the work. As it was, the small basin was filled up in two minutes, and so soon that some of the workman were over As it was, the small basin was filled up in two minutes, and so soon that some of the workmen were overtaken by the rushing flood. The whole force of teams was instantly put on to the repairing of the breach, and it is now all right again. But every such accident retards the work, and it is exceedingly unfortunate at this season of the year.

Parparations for the year.

Parparations for the Session.—The chambers of the Senate and House are already in a good condition for the reception of members. We are glad to see the drapery replaced, for the Representative Hall was totally unfit for deliberation without it. To a person dull of hearing a summer session presents a perfect confusion of tongues, if any thing can be perfect which is incomprehensible. How the Reporters have been able to make up a regular detail from the tangled threads of discourses thrown out to them is a matter of surprise to everybody. The taverns and boarding-houses appear to be also "brashing up; but if members expect cheap fare they will sertainly be disappointed. [National Intelligencer. The President's mansion is now emphatically a "white-house," (as it is sometimes called., having received, within the leat two weeks, several coats of white paint, which gives it a very cheerful and neat appearance. This affords the occasion to remark that there must be some mistake as to the unhealthness of the President's House, asserted with so much confidence by some writters from this city. That the President himself has been occasionally sick, is no evidence, that the situation is unhealthy. No other member of the family, we believe, has suffered during the summer. It is not a matter of wonder that a high efficer, with all the cares of state upon him, and very little of the crivacy which a private gentlem un

dence, that the situation is unhealthy. No other member of the family, we believe, has suffered during the summer. It is not a matter of wonder that a high efficer, with all the cares of state upon him, and very little of the privacy which a private gentlem un can command, should be sick once in the course of a year. There is nothing to render the location unhealthy; but the suggestion that the President ought to have a pleasant summer retreat deserves consideration for a different reason than that alleged by the letter-writers. He might avoid musketoes and other tormentors. [National Intelligencer.

Kidnapping.—On Sunday evening last, a colored woman, named Jane Moore, of this city, was called to her door, knocked down, placed in a carriage, and ledged in jail in Covington, on the pretense that she was a fugitive slave, owned in Mayavilla, Ky. The woman was taken by some of her friends before Mayor Foley, of Covington, and her freedom established. The kidnappers, learning that their outrageous conduct would be exposed, fled, alleging that they were in search of the owner of the woman. One night last week, several men from Kentucky, guided and aided by an Ohioan, kidnapped a young negress near Georgetown. Ohio, and conveyed her to Mayaville, where they kept her concealed for two days, when she made her escape, and gave information which led to the arrest of three brothers, named Henry, Lewis, and Allen Young, who were committed to jail to await trial. This glaring atrocity was rightly aboninated by the people of Mayaville, who became intensely excited on the subject, and held a large meeting at the

by the people of Mayaville, who became intensely excited on the subject, and held a large meeting at the Court-House, on the evening of the 13th inst., to device means for the public safety. There appears to be a gang of consummate scoundrels located somewhere about Mayaville, and it is to be hoped that the deep indignation roused among the people of that town will have a salutary effect.

[Cincinnati Commercial, 17th.]

TO LET.—The FIRST, THIRD and FOURTH
FLOORS of the large brown steme-front store No. 209
Bowery and possession given immediately. For particulars inquire on the premises of CHARLES L. STICKNEY. TO LET—The Three-Story Brick HOUSE No.

1/3 East 28th-st, with gas, Croton, bath, dumb waiter,
a. complete, Rent, \$509. Possession given immediately,
pply to MACFARLAN MERRITT, No. 49 34. sv.

TO RENT—A desirable Cottage DWELLING-HOUSE and Garder in sight of Washingtonville, and near the New York and Eric Railroad. Also would be sold, a STORE and DWELLING HOUSE, a good stand for business, in Washingtonville. Inquire of JOHN JAQUES.

TO RENT-From 1st December, the EXHIBI-TION ROOMS and GALLERIES known as the Academy of Design, No. 683 Broadway, and now occupied by E. Sinna-ich, Anctioneer, as sales-galleries. Apply to J. PERHAM, or the premises.

WATER FRONT and DOCK PROPERTY at WATER FRONT and DOCK PROPERTIAL
WILLIAMSBURGH to LEASE—Shiry-two LOTA lying between First et. and East River. North 12th and North
13th sta., and configuous to Bustwick the trainmenne
Balisnee Dock lately launched was built 11. WZ BB.,
Esq., on this property. Apply to CORNELIUS DE BOIS,
No. 37 Water-st.

Real Estate for Sale.

AT PRIVATE SALE-The four-story brick A HOUSE and LOT No. 233 East 20th-st., between lat-av.

and Avenue A; size of house 20x85; lot 90 feet on half the block.
Also, the HOUSE and LOT No 166 East %thet; else of house 25x25 feet deep, three stories high; lot one-half the block; built in the most substantial manner.
Also, the four-story brown stone from HOUSE and LOT, strated on the north side of 4th it; size of house 18 feet 4 inches by 50 feet deep finished in first-rate style, with all the modern improvements; lot 100 feet deep.
Also, the four-story English basement HOUSE and LOT No. 126 West 18th-st; size of house 16 feet 8 inches by 96 feet deep, finished with all the modern improvements; size of lot 16 feet 8 inches by 96 feet deep.
Also, the four-story brick HOUSE and LOT No. 178 West 20th-st. on south side, between 7th and 8th-ave; size of house 16 feet 8 inches by about 90 feet deep, finished in the best manner, with all the modern improvements; size of lot 98 feet 9 inches deep.
Also, the four-story brown stone FRONTS and LOT No. 40 West 17th-st; size of house 25x57 feet deep, all the way up, finished in the modern style; size of lot 25 ft 4 inches by 25 feet deep.
Also, the four brick HOUSES and LOTS situated on the

Also, the four brick HOUSES and LOTS, situated on the north side of 450 har.

orth side of skibet; house three stories, basement and under cliar, 18 feet 9 inche by S feet deep; lot 18 feet 3 inches by 85 feet 5 inches deep 87 feet 5 inches deep 87 feet 5 inches deep 88 feet 5 inches by 88 feet 6 inches by 88 feet 5 inches deep 88 feet 5 in A FEW very desirable low-priced genteel
BRICK BOUSES, is choice locations in BROOKLYN
for sale at the lewest prices, and on easy terms. Also,
HOUSES AND LOTS, FARMS, ac., for exchange by
MILES & BETTS, No. 77 Wall-r.

MOUSES AND LOTS, FARMS, &c., for exchange by MILES & BETTS, No. 77 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—A SUPERIOR COUNTRY—
SEAT, with FARM stached, of 135 acres, and large and numerous buildings, in good order—ground in high state of celitivation. Early possession given For sale at the Manor of celitivation, about six miles east of the Hudeon river and the city of Hudeon, in Columbia county, State of New-York Thee dwelling is unusually roomy, and has a large and well-shed lawn, with long avenue leading to the house, through a double lawn, with long avenue leading to the house, through a double lawn of maples. The scrate is highly recommended as a country residence, particularly if a party wishes to carry on farming, rearing steek, &c., being well watered, and conveniently located. It will be sold at a low price, and on easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitian Bank Building, Pine st.

Second Evening Edition. caures rather an un rities were steady.



FOR STEAMBOATS, RAILROADS, &C

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON 3 O'CLOCK.

EXTRA

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNK

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE SCREW STEAMSHIP CANADIAN AT PORTLAND

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE OF SAVASTOPOL

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Nov. 22, 1854. The screw eteamship Canadian, Capt. McMasters from Liverpool at 1:10 P.M. on the 7th inst., arrived at this port at 12 o'clock last night, bringing 44 cabin and 108 steerage passengers. Her news is three days later than that received by the Asia. The Canadian reports: Nov. 7, at 2.20 P. M.,

passed the Collins steamship Baltic off the Bell buoy going Into Liverpool. Nov. 3, lat. 51 3, lon. 14 50 signalized bark Olinda. Nov. 10, lat. 51 6, lon. 21 48 at 7.30 A. M., passed steamship Africa, steering cast. Seme day, at 3.30 P. M., passed ship Calhoun.

THE WAR.

Although intelligence from various sources, with regard to the commencement and progress of the siege, had been received up to the 29th of October, the official dispatches of Admiral Dundas, Gen. Canrobert and Admiral Hamelin, detailing the operations of the allies on the 17th ult., the first day of the bombardment, were only published on the 6th inst.

Admiral Hamdin in his dispatch states that if the Russians had not closed the entrance to the barbo by sinking their ships the allied squadrons after the first fire could have successfully run in and placed themselves in communication with the land forces without perhaps a greater loss than they have now actually suffered.

The English loss on ship-board was two Lieutenants -Chase and Madden-killed, and sixteen officers wounded. In all, 44 men killed and 266 wounded. The ships were considerable damaged by shot and shells.

The French loss was 30 killed and 186 wounded. On the evening of the 26th (the day succeeding the

engagement at Balaklava, the account of which was received per last steamer the Russians, 8,000 strong, made a sortie from the town of Sevastopol, as well as from the direction of Balakiava, but were repulsed with great slaughter, one thousand men, it is stated being left dead upon the field. According to the latest telegraphic advices, although

the attack upon the fortifications from the sea had not been renewed, the bombardment from the hights was vigorously continued, and forts Quarantine and Constentine had been razed, while the southern tower and other forts had been domolished.

The town, it is stated, was also on fire in three different places. It was evident that Sevastopol could not hold out much longer, and, according to one account, the assault would be made on the 2d or 3d of November.

A telegraphic dispatch had been published by a Greek house, to the effect that the place had positively been captured; but, although this is believed by many, it requires confirmation.

The telegraphic dispatches published in London on

the morning of the 7th, state that the town of Sovastopol is a mass of ruins; that the French Chasseurs kill all the artillery men who show themselves at the embrasures, and that during all the nights showers of balls were poured into the forts, leaving the enemy no possibility of repairing disasters.

The Russian fleet had sought shelter under the

buildings alongside the quays, but the allies were about to fire upon them from new batteries with red hot balls. A London Gazette Extraordinary was published

on the morrning of the seventh, with further dispatches from Lord Ragian. Lord Dunkelling was taken prisoner by the Rus

sians during the recent engagement. The Russians had all withdrawn from the forts in the vicinity of Balaklava.

Lord Raglan states that Menchikoff is not in Sovastopol, but with the main body of the army in the plains north of Bachsi-Serah.

It is stated that the French have lost 200 men by explosions, &c., while the English loss is under 100 killed and wounded.

As both the British and French forces have been much cut up by disease and losees in engagen reinforcements are urgently called for both from England and France, and they are forthcoming. During the past two weeks about 4,000 men having been sent out from England, including among them detachments of regiments which recently left Canada.

The reinforcements will make up the number o British infantry in the Crimes to 30,060 men. The French reinforcements are on a still larger

Large supplies of winter clothing have been forwarded to the troops.

Thirteen cut of the twenty four iron cylinders, which

have been ordered at Woolwich for conveyance to Sevastopol, to blow up the sunken ships at the mouth of the harbor, have been completed and shipped for their destination. Each cylinder will contain 1,000 pounds of powder, which is to be ignited by a bat-

120 gup-boats, with two heavy guns each, have been ordered by the War Office, together with 40 floating batteries, with 70 guns in each-making a total of 2,800 guns to be ready in the spring for an attack upon Cronstadt. A camp of 10,000 men is to be formed at Aldershot, to be ready for the spring campaign in the Baltic.

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

It appears very doubtful after all whether Austria and Prussia will not have recourse to the bloody arbitrament of arms in the kingdom of Poland. Russia has gathered 200,000 men facing the Austrian frontier, while Austria has embattled along her frontier from Cracow to the Danube 200,000 men, and 25,000 in the Principalities. Both sides show great activity

The latest news with regard to Prussia, is, that on the 27th ult., the Czar refused an entrance to the Prussian Embassador at St. Petersburg.

The only news with respect to the army in Asia is that General Nicolas is reported to have gained a victory over Schamyl near Tromnaia on the frontier of Circasia.

FRANCE.

There is no domestic news of interest, and scarcely anything from the Continent of Europe, except that relating to the war, worth noticing. The order prohibiting Mr. Soulé from passing

terough France had been withdrawn. LONDON MONEY MARKET .- London Monday, Nov. 6.—Consols closed to-day at 94 for money, and 941 for account. The details of the slege published to-day The consequence was that the Harlem milk-train

causes rather an unfavorable feeling. Railway secu-

[We give the following commercial intelligence as received although it looks very unreliable. The Eastern lice has cover to work, and we have been unable to get antiting further Similar efforts, via Montreal, have also been unsuccessful.] MARKETS-Liverpool, Nov. 6 .- In our market for Breadstuffs there is an advance quoted in Wheat of 2/ \$\P\$ quarter, and in Flour of 1/ \$\P\$ sack. The busi-

In Corrow there has been no alteration in prices,

which are steadily maintained.

The Canadian anchored outside last night, and

reached her dock at 114 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Day, of Eighteenth-st., received compound comminuted fracture of both legs; was carried home and is attended by Drs. Keese and Carnochan, who

ARREST OF A SCOUNDREL.
OGDESSURGER, Weinesday, Nov. 22, 1854.
This morning about 4 o clock one of our citizens, and for many years a resident here, was caught in the act of firing a building by E. W. Berredict, a butter of this place, who was a "self-constituted" watchman. The public opinion here is that to the individual now caught we are to look for nearly all the fires that have rapidly swept over our village for several years past, all harpening about 4 o clock in the morning. Mr. Benedict allowed the gentleman to set the building on fire while he stood secretly looking on, and when he field he followed and caught, struggled with and overcame him. It was a sharp fight, but the incendiary was overpowered, and is now in confinement.

DESTRUCTION OF PLACIDE VARIETIES—
LOSS NINETY THOUSAND DOLLARS.
NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1854.
The loss by the destruction of Piscide's Varieties is estimated at over ninety thousand dollars, upfin which there is an insurance of \$7,500 only in the Sun Mutual Company. Company.

ELECTION OF A UNITED STATES SENATOR. Louisville, Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1854. Robert W. Johnson. Democrat, Las been unani courly elected a United States Senator from Arkansas

by the Arkansas Legislature.

FITTING OUT OF THE U. S. SHIP JAMES-TOWN.
PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 22, 1854.
The United States ship Jamestown is now being fitted out at the Navy-Yard here for a year's cruise. PHILADELPHIA STOCK MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 22, 1854.

Money is tight to-day, and Stocks are heavy. We quote Reading at 33½. Morris Canal at 10½. Long Island R. R. at 11½, Pennsylvania 5s at 79, Pennsylvania Railroad at 40½.

Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 22, 1854.

The steamship Niagara sailed at noon to day, with forty-five passengers for Liverpool, and twenty-three for Halifax. She takes out with her \$554 227 in American gold, £1,050 in English coin, and a small freight.

LOSS OF THE SCHR. GRAND TURK, LOADED WITH RAILROAD IRON.

Beffalo, Wednesday, Nov. 22, 1854.

The new schooner Grand Turk, loaded with reliroad iron, was run into on Saturday night last by an unknown vessel, on Lake Eric. She sank almost instantly after the collision and will be a total loss. Her belmsman was killed. She was insured for the collision.

Markets Reported by Telegraph. NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 21 -- Our COTTON sales for the las case have amounted to 13,000 bales; Middling is quoted at 13c. Mess PORK is selling at #22. FLOUR is #8 50 P bb

STATE OF THE MARKETS TO-DAY. WEDNESDAY, Nov. 29-2 P. M.

Asses-The market is unsettled at \$6 75 9 \$6 87 for Pots and \$6 25 for Pearls, which are nominal.

COTTON continues to favor the buyer, and is dull. FLOUR AND MEAL. - The market for the low grades of State and Western Flour is better, with moderate arrivals and a fair eastern and city demand. The exporr inquiry is limited, owing to the inclement weather. Canadian Flour is steady; sales 900 bbls. at \$8 691 for part, in bond.

The sales of Western Canal are 4,800 bbls. at 68 25 2 68 50 for common to straight State; \$8 62 289 for common to good Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Upper Lake brands. Southern Flour is heavy and dull; sales 700 bbls. at \$8 50 w \$9 06 for mixed to good brands Baltimore, &c. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are unchanged.

GRAIN-The market is firm for Wheat with a fair milling demand; sales 3,700 bush, good white Genesee at \$2 35, short time: 1,200 bush, common white Southern, \$1 90 2 \$1 95; 1,500 bash. prime red Southern \$1 95, to complete a cargo. Barley is in moderate request at \$1 35 28 \$1 40. Oats are in good demand at 52@57c. for State and Western, and for Southern 47 @ 50.

Rye is buoyant and less plenty at \$1 36. Corn is hardly so firm, and less active; sales of 45,000 bushels at 90 @91c. for Western mixed, 92 for Southern vellow, 92@94c, for white do., and 94c. 295c, for Round vellow.

of 200 bbls. at 45c., cash, for Prison and Ohio, and 451c. time.

PROVISIONS-The market is heavy for Mess and the demand is moderate; sales at \$12 681 3 \$12 75, and at \$15. Lard heavy at 10 2 10 de.

Butter is less firm and dull at 20 324c. for State Ohio 121819c. Cheese is steady at 10 2111c.

CONSECRATION OF THE PROVISIONAL

The Rev. Dr. HORATIO POTTER was this afternoon consecrated Provisional Bishop of the Diocese of New-Nork according to the rites of the Pretestant Episcopal Church. The ceremonies of consecration were performed in Trinity Church by the Rev. Dr. Potter, Bishop of Pennsylvania; Rev. Dr. Williams, Assistant Bishop of Connecticut; Rev. Mr. Eigenbrodt, Rev. Dr. Haight, Rev. Dr. Van Kleeck, Rev. Dr. Eastburn, Bishop of Massachusetts; Rev. Dr. Deane, Bishop of New Jersey; Rev. Mr. Bedell, Rev. Mr. Tucker, Rev. Dr. Whittingham, Bishop of Maryland; Rev. Dr. McCoskey, Bishop of Michigan; Rev. Dr. Clark, Bishop Elect of Rhode Island; Arch-deacon Lower, of Montreal; Rev. Dr. Croighton,

The Morning Prayer was said by the Rev. Drs. Taylor, Vinton, Harris and Price, and the Ante-Communion Service by the Rev. Dr. Hopkins, Bishop of Vermont, the Rev. Dr. Lee, Bishop of Iowa, and the Rev. Dr. Whitehouse, Eishop of Illinois.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Fulfur, Lord Bishop of Montreal, who took for his text a portion of the 11th verse of the 17th chapter of the Gospel of St. John..." Holy Father, keep through thine "own name those whom thou hast given me, that they may be one, as we are.

The Rev. the Clergy and Deacons of the church occupied seats in the chancel, and immekiately in front of the pews. The remaining portion of the edifice was densely filled with a congregation of ladies and gentlemen. There were present at the services several of the clergy of other denominations.

> THE RAILROAD ACCIDENT. ADDITIONAL NAMES OF THE INJURED.

- Lamson, Mott Haven, bruised. John Young, Melrose, bruised about the body, and ent in the head.

JOSTAH PACKARD, Morrisania, bruised in the leg-WILLIAM FERGUSSON, Upper Morrisania, badly bruised about the lungs.

GEORGE BRISTZ, has nearly all the fingers of his hands cut off, so that he is helplesly maimed for life.

The Engineer, E. ELLIOTT, was also much injured. CUMMINGS, the Conductor, it is feared, will lose his leg, so badly is it crushed.

The President of the Harlem Road enlightens us as to the cause of the accident. He says that the New-Haven freight train, which was run into this morning, was due last night at Williams Bride at 9.50, but did not arrive until some two hours after.

west on ahead of it, but got off the track at Yorkville,

detaining the New-Haven freight-train. After the Harlem milk-train had got on to the track and ran down to Forty second st., the New-Haven freighttrain followed, but was beyond its time, originally from its not being up to time last night, and then from being delayed by the Harlem milk-train getting off

27.3 The President of the Harlem Road says further that at the time the White Plains train came along the New-Haven freight train was stopped and had no light on its rear car; that if it had a light, the morng was so dark as to render it invisible at a very short distance off, and that it was their doty to have sent a man back with a lantern to warn the approach ing trains of their dangerous proximity to the freight

train. On the other side the New-Haven people, and say that they both had a light upon the rear car, and that they were going along at the rate of six miles per hour, or as fast as consistent with safety considering the short distance the Harlem milk irain was a head of them. The rumor that a man had died is not verified.

seem to think that one limb will have to be amputated above the knee. A brother-in-law of Mr. Day, also carried home both legs severely fractured.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT. One of the City cars of the Harlem Railroad Company ran over a man this morning, at the junction of Centre and Chatham-sts., injuring him severely. He was taken home in a carriage to Rorkville.

THE OFFICIAL RETURNS-THE SCAT-

The official returns received at the Secretary's of-fice change slightly some of the figures in our table of majorities as lest published.

Putnam gives Seymour 63 majority; Steuben, 398.

Clinton gives Clark 417.

These changes reduce Clark's previously ascertained majority to 305.

tained majority to 305.

We gave yesterday a statement of the scattering or imperfect votes returned to the Secretary's office from forty counties—showing that of the whole number, not to exceed fourteen could be allowed to Seymour by the State Canvasers, and but three to Clark.

We have now before us the scattering votes in eight or more counties, as returned to the Secretary's effice. We find in the list but one vote that can be allowed to either Clark or Seymour—and that is a vote for 'Oratio Seymour.'

illowed to either Clark or Seymour.

The rest are for Clark or Seymour, with or without nithals, or with nothing better. "H. Seymour has 7, "J. 2, "M. H. Clark" 12, "Seymour has 7, "J. Seymour" 1, "G. Seymour" 1, "Mar. Clark" 1, "Mayard H. Clark" 1, "Myron C. Clark" 2, "My-

"May ard H. Clark" 1, "Myron C. Clark 2, My"ron Clark" 2.

Thus, it will be seen, the imperfect votes returned
from 4s of the 60 counties in the State, do not change
or materially affect the well ascertained result.

If the misspelled votes are allowed, Seymour gains
twelve by it, thus far. If the "H. Seymour and
"M. H. Clark" votes are allowed—which the State
Canvassers cannot do without a departure from immemorial usage—he gains thirty-eight more, thus far
in all fifty votes. The other scattering votes, which
do not amount to much, nobody pretends can be allowed to either Seymour or Clark.

It is scarcely necessary to repeat the remark that
all the hopes and fears based upon the stre gth of the
scattering vote, to neutralize or reverse Clark's majority of over three hundred, are utterly baseless.

[Albany Argus, Nov. 22.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN IN PARIS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. Paris, Thursday, Oct. 26, 1854. There's one did laugh in his sleep, and one cried sturder! That they did wake each other; I stood and heard them; But they did say their prayers, and addressed them again to

[Macboth about the guardians of American Liberty. The Arctic! Every heart knoweth its own bitterhess.

Every nation mourns.

American homes add another note to the wail of gony that bung on the dead list of Alma-

Heaven incline Nicholas to peace! Grant grace to the afflicted and caution to our Cap-

Is it our Government-our national spirit, that is in fault? Can we not afford powder, and bells, and men to ound them in a fog?

Must we gorge Moloch to satisty for the sake of be-

ng the "smartest nation in all creation ! The Greeks sacrificed before Troy-the ancient Mexicans offered their parents to their gods. Are the victims of the New World martyrs to a religious faith? Is it thus that the great Republic seeks to educe the fates ?

Nature is at discord, and men's minds are ill at ease. Whether the heavens have been troubled by men's acts, or whether the spirits of the air have crazed men's brains, is not the question. Neverthe less the rages of the Equinex have been forerun and Prime \$11 37 2811 56. Beef is firm but quiet; sales of country Mees at \$8 2 \$10 50, and repacked Chicago "'tis said, the horses of Duncan, they eat each other." They did so, to the amazement of mine eyes"-that is, each mania has devoured the other.

During dog-days there was the mania of vacations and sea-baths; there was the mania of virtue at the Academy, the mania of war in the Cabinet, the mania of reviews at Boulogne, the mania for the march to Berlin in the spring, and the mania for the liberation of Poland as the ultimatum of the war. There has been the incipient fever, the naissant, fearfully increasing, and relapsing rage of Sevastopel, the rapture and wail of Alma. There have been the mad cap leaps and crazy races of Long Champs and the Imperial prizes of the Champ de Mars There have been deliriums for Rachel, spasms for George Sand, and a hysterical laugh for Barbes, the "loyal enemy to the Government."

And yet there is a mania crazier than all the others. fear to turn your heads, too. I hesitate, I am reflective. Do I trespass on the rights of nations? Will England interfere? Dare I kindle by contagion the furor that since before the canicule has possessed

I yield. The mania is too delightful, the delirium too delicious—like the most exquisite of woman's passions, it leads to conquest—to entire possession. Its joys, the opium-eater never more than realized: its sorrows-nature revolts not at the vacuum-it has no sorrows. Once grafted, desire buds to hope, blossoms to faith, ripens to fruition. It is not forbidden fruit, yet it is no less charming, no less pleasant Aside from its pleasure and its felly it has a stand-

point in utility. It has produced an epoch of art and articles—of pots and pans, papers and paints—pago-Hush! I have let the cat out of the bag! Never mind-we do not want to shake a cat any more than Mr. Dick did-your soul is on the leap as if it had its

Pythagorean possessions in a feline breast; your ex-clamation is: "I have it!" "I am he!" "China, your occupation's gone!" ' Japan and Perry, your expedition's null!" "I have towers of porcelain.

acles in a Potiche." "I am Poti-cho-mania, the great Gog and Magog of the Parisians." Po, not Poh! and mania, embracing two Chinese sneezes, ti and cho, spell my name."

"I am worshipped in a pagoda." "I write my or

Speaking after the manner of men, Potichomania eans a mania for making Chinese Potiches. Potich means a pot-ish thing; a thing like a vase. 'Petichomania," says my my little hand-book

is the art of decorating glass. It was at Tours, the graceful capital of Toursine, that this charming caprice had its origin." Now by this cunning trick all the world is siming to

decorate its gardens and pedestals, its saloons, chimney pieces, tables and cupboards, with reproductions of the wonders of Egypt and Etrusia, of Japan, China and Sevres. Art and caprice, the real and the sham, are in struggle, and the conflict is likely to be no more

deadly than that of Raphael and the modern dagage. rectype painter. Each will finally assume his proper rank of appreciation.

Those glass vanses ornamented with paper designs of flowers, serpents, birds, butterflies, and all the rest

of Eden's inmates, we call Potiches. My manuel is loth to give the modus operandi of this art of decoration. It gives this definition of the

process: "To make potiches is to employ agreeably those moments that one cannot otherwise dispose " of to avoid ennui." The predeliction to Potichomania is not exclusively

confined to females. Cavalry officers, eloquest advecates, grave notaries and rich bankers, deliver themselves to its seductions. Gentlemen of the order of the scissors are now in vogue, and a bachelor, without that symbol of union and equality, expressive of his good intentions, dare not aspire to good society. Instead of "popping the question" in the old-fash. ioned way, the mode is: "Allow me, Mademoiselle, the honor to cut out for you." If the response is 'Oui, Monsieur, tres volontiers;" the dial of the fature is pretty sure to be marked with the shadow

matrimony.

Petiching is so much a matter of course that in a late letter from a friend, desirous of divining my occupations, she says: "I suppose you are cutting out and pasting on as usual."

Professors of Potichomania are advertised at every corner, but self-taught artists succeed marvelously. The mania took us before the vacation. We want to Grioux's and demanded plain glass vases of Japanese forms, such as our mothers would pride themselves to have their pickles in. The merchant, whose compliments are not the most trifling of his commedities. cast a glance at the hand of Madame and bowed comprehension. He assured us that those presented would just suit our taste, as they were graceful and their necks much smaller than the ordinary—(bowing and smiling again). Had our arms terminated elephants' feet, the same amiable assurance of adaptation would have been accorded to them. After the glasses, we selected colored sheets of paper with the prettiest of coquetting, fanning, teainking Chinese, and ordered dissolved gum arable, and brushes to apply it, and the oil-paint for the ground-work of the vase.

We commenced our work in the evening, in the drawing-reem, with a dozen of the school-girls, whose presence was a privilege of vacation time. Many hands make light work. The cutting out was soon accomplished. Self-reflection and consultation matured our taste and arranged our designs. An attendant resumed the reading of Uncle Tom's Cabin in French. I gummed the faces of my pretty pictures to the inside of my vace, taking care to exclude all air from beneat the designs, and to secure well their edges to the gian. When all were placed, I set aside the potich to dry, and listened to the reading. I was sorry my work was not longer, I felt so little

like locking up. Lizzie, a little English girl, hid her hand in mine, leaned on my shoulder, and breathed strangely. Lioni, a French Jewess, wondered at Tom's Jesus, white her long eye-lashes glistened with tears. The hot-headed Marseillaise, Amelia, hid her face and was still. Eliza, a German Protestant, and Luz, a Spanish Catholic, made their backgammon moves in silence with one hand, while the other crept furtively over their checks. The great girls bent low down over their embroidery. Of the two Americans one of us was from Vermont, the other fron Georgia. All prejudices blended in sympathy for the suffering family of St. Clair. Eva was dying-English, Fronch, Jew, German, American, sobbed together. The bell rung for prayers—the Catholics fell on their knees; the others went to their various religious instructor for their evening devotions.

My potich was dryer than my eyes, when I said. soir." The next morning I added a cost of gum to the inside to guarantee the security of my papers. When this was dry I applied a cost of oil paint, tinted with the hue of old Japanese porcelain, and then an over-coat of varnish-and then, 'tis done. If the vase be designed for flowers and water, a painted tin lining may be inserted to proven damage to the paint which covers the paper designs. Covered vases, screens, shades, suspension lamps, bowls, cups, desert-services, match boxes whatever may be worked to imitate porcelain-is included in Potichomania. Pots to conceal the coarse earthern ones of growing plants, are decorated with Etrasoan designs of red upon a black ground, and vice versa, and the effect is charming.

If the mania has not yet reached you, and if no Yankee has yet attempted the manufacture of the papers and the glasses, no one can now foretell the fate of you and yours. AU REVOIR.

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

FATAL ACCIDENT .- The Newark Daily Advertise FATAL ACCIDENT.— The Newton's Duking Advertises trates that Mrs. Soam Cairna, an Irish woman'iron New York, while standing at the inclined plane in High-st, on Monday evening, unconscious of danger, was run over by the our which bornhily crushed and simost instantly killed her. Are Gairna (whose madden natio was Councily) had formerly been a resident of that city, and came out from New York Monday afternoon, on a visit to her brother. Deceased was about 43 years

A sad accident occurred on the line of the Memington Rallroad last week, by which several men were very seriously injured, one of whom has since died; and another, who was since taken to the Philadelphia Hospital, had his leg to badly creshed that it was thought it would have to be sapptared. They were sugged in building a brigg, when the wind blaw some heavy funbers that had not been secured of the top of this high structure, and they fell with a trouseadous force upon a number of the carpenters at work below.

[Hanterdon Democrat.]

MARINE JOURNAL. PORT OF NEW YORK NOVEMBER 22

Cleared this Forenoon. Steamships—Alabama, Schenck, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill, Ships—Petrel Lord, Akyab, W. & J. T. Tapcott, Briss—Watches, Whitey, St. Marks, Smallwood, Anderson & Co.: Maria, Hawes, Aux Cayes, Scott, Son & Co. Schooners—Bonita, (Sr.) McGoy, Barrington, N. S., J. Wheelwright & Go.

Ship Sea Lion, (of Bath.) Hall, Shields Sept. 27, coal to A. & W. Hart. Oct. 30, lat. 42, lon. 46 35, spoke Br. bark —, from Sligo for New York.
Brig Belle Poule, Herrick, Machine 10 ds., lumber to Simpson, Mayhew & Co. EELOW - Ship Souter Johnny, Woodside, Bremen Sept. 28, with presented. By Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS-Arr. Nov. 21, ships Louisiana, from New-York, and Celumbia, from Philadelphia furs.

LADIES' FANCY FURS .-A D I E S P A A C I P O S S I The subscriber invites public attention to his present an ivaled assortment of Russian and Hudson Bay Sables, Stone Marten, Mink, Chinchilla, Frenie, Lyaz, Genete, Squirrel, Fox, Mountain Marten, and Fitch, all manufactured expressly for first-class city retail rade, and at extremely moderable prices.

OEO, BULPIN, No. 331 Sroadway.

ADIES' FUR WAREHOUSE, No. 693
Broadway, between Amity and 4th sta - P. LANDRY has now for inspection an elegant stock of FUR4, not to be surpassed either for beauty or quality. Orders strictly falled. All articles warranted. Prices moderate and to sait all

LADIES' FANCY FURS. A. TOTH, No. 57 Fulton-et., N.Y., would call the attention of the Wholesale and Retail Trade to his select stock of FURS, now selling at creatly reduced prices.

THE NEW-YORK FUR COMPANY have now on hand a superb ascordance of LADIES and CHIE-DREN'S FURS. The public are invited to examine our steel and judge for themselves. Strangers will find it to their alway-tage to call before purchasing elsewhere. Old Fur classes, altered and exchanged on most reasonable terms. HERZOG & NEWMAN, No. 401 Broadway, corner of Walkers.

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DAPER WAREHOUSE. — J. T. DERRIG lowest terms: Writing Papers. Engish, French and American. News Paper, all sizes, weights and qualities. Book Paper, all sizes, weights and qualities. Book Paper, all sizes, weights and qualities. Book Paper, all sizes, weights and qualities. Hasters Paper, white and colored, different widths. Hatters Paper, thir, and of the best quality. Cloth Paper, Sax60 and 40x82. English Hardware Paper, a large assortment, just arrived. Sheathing Paper, of the best quality. Wrapping Paper, Struw, Reg., and Manilla. Tea Paper, of different sizes. Tar Roofing Paper, smitchle for roofs, in relia.